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Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York city. If our friends who favor us with manu publication wish to have referred articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Imreau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at \$1 to \$2 Ann street. All information and decu-nents for public see instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Is a Silver Bolt in the Cuckoo Programme?

A scope at Dallas, Tex., on May 16, when the Hon. BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, Senator from South Carolina, addressed a meeting of his fellow partisans, is thus described by a strong anti-TillMAN journal, the Galveston Daily News:

" fillmax-' Every one of you who propose to rote the Democratic ticket, no matter if the National Convention declares for the gold standard, will please sig nify so by raising your hands."

Everybody was agog with excitement, and all tried to see what was going on. Over to his left thirty or forty pairs of hands were raised and the Tillmanites TILLMAN -! Now all those who will vote for silver

regardless of what the Chicago Convention may do, and who will strike hands with South Carolina in walking out of the Convention if a gold standard dec laration is made and go in with the sliver men at St. Louis, will raise your bands,"
"Amid wild yells of Hurrah for Thimas," hundreds

of arms were pushed toward the stars. A smile of isfaction oversureed the features of the pitchfork Senator as he said. That's right, my friends; put principle above self, patriotism above party, and country above all. Let America be for Americans; to bell with England and her Tories."

"There were cheers as he finished. One old farmer rushed around to shake his hand, exclaiming, 'I'm glad to seeyou, Senator. Goo bless you.' It was with uity that he made his way to the hotel, so thick

Here is a warning, more sensational perhaps than most others to the same purpose, that a section of the Democracy, both large and represented in every portion of the country, will withdraw from the party unless the next National Democratic Convention abandons the gold standard. The chief incitement to revolt is unquestionably the Democratic President's assertion that the great increase in the national debt during his administration has been on account of the gold standard.

As a matter of truth, more than half of the sum recently borrowed by the Government has been used to make up the deficit in the Federal revenue resulting from the CLEVELAND-WILSON tariff. But what of that? Human nature inclines to prejudice rather than reason when money runs short. and people with a leaning toward silver are quick to believe the charge, whether made by TILLMAN or CLEVELAND, that the gold standard has caused the bond sales. When, in addition to that, the bond-selling states man himself is an openly advocated candidate before the Democratic party for a third term, the impulse to revolt grows and the search for new issues begins.

Senator TILLMAN's statement that if the gold men carry the day at Chicago-a contingency which very evidently he expects-the silver men will walk out, suggests another thought. Does this possible rupture of the Democratic party likewise form a feature of the CLEVELAND programme? Are Mr. CLEVELAND and the Cuckoo organization, in their shameful silence on the third term, actually hoping that the silver men will walk out of the Convention at Chicago and make so much the easier the scheme to nominate a third term candidate?

Pass the Morgan Resolution Through the House!

It is now more than seven weeks since Congress passed the concurrent resolutions that a state of war exists in Cube and that the revolutionists should be recognized as belligerents. If we may judge the future from the past, Mr. CLEVELAND intends, throughout the recess, which will last until December, to treat with contempt the deliberate opinions and carnest wishes expressed by an overwhelming majority of the Federal Legislature. Had Congress adjourned immediately after passing the concurrent resolutions, the whole responsibility for disregarding them would have rested upon the President. But Congress has remained in session, and, should it now adjourn without reaffirming its convictions and its wishes in a form that Mr. CLEVE-LAND cannot disregard, its previous utterance will seem insincere, and it will expose itself to the charge of complicity in the unfriendly course pursued toward the Cubans by the Executive. The excuse given in the Senate for omitting to press the joint resolution offered by Senator Morgan is that, owing to the opportunities for obstruction given to small minorities by the usages of that body, it could not be passed. No such pretext can be put forward in the House of Representatives, which is, therefore, in a position to escape the reprobation certain to be visited upon those who have thus far managed to frustrate the almost unanimous desire of the American people for the bestowal of belligerent rights upon the Cuban revolutionists.

As it happens, the MORGAN joint resolution, affirming in the briefest possible terms the existence of a state of war in Cuba, has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. SAMUEL C. HYDE, one of the members from the State of Washington, and has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Why has it not been reported by the committee ? Once reported, there is not a doubt that the resolution would be summarily adopted by the House, which regrets deeply the credulity with which it listened to Mr. HITT's assurances that, in view of the impressive circumstances under which they would be passed, concurrent resolutions would have as much moral weight with Mr. CLEVELAND as if they had been joint in form. Who can be detaining the MORGAN joint resolution in committee It cannot be Mr. Hiff, for he must be keenly disappointed by the falsification of his prediction, and anxious to demonstrate to his colleagues his own good faith.

We trust there is no foundation for the rumor that the Mosgan resolution is opposed in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the foolish ground that the recognition of a foreign people as belligerents is a matter exclusively within the control of the Executive. No objection on this score can be raised with consistency by any member who voted for the concurrent resolutions, which obviously constituted as gross a piece of impertinence as would a joint resolution, provided it were true that the recognition of beiligerents is a matter reserved by the Constitution to the President. But it would not become even a member who voted against the concurrent resolutions to assume the incompetence ference between Mr. Bayand and Lord for using detective methods in getting evi-

SALISBURY on this subject, and of the comof the body to which he belongs, in a ing of two English representatives to study case where precedents are on the side of the question, but in a little more than two Congress, and where the ascription of exmonths Aug. I will make sealing lawful clusive competence to the Executive could be made only by a wire-drawn and questionable construction of the treatymaking and ambassador-appointing powers which the Senate shares with the President. The notion that Congress could not by a joint resolution, passed over Mr. CLEVELAND'S veto, recognize the

seem repugnant to common sense in the

eyes of those who recall the far more mo

mentous things which undeniably lie within

its competence. For instance, Congress can

make war upon Spain for the avowed pur-

pose of delivering the Cubans. Will it, then,

be pretended that Congress cannot take the

relatively unimportant step of recognizing

Cuban belligerency, the only substantial ob-

jection to which is the bare possibility that

the Spanlards might be wrongheaded

enough to regard such recognition as

a casus bellif Again, it is undis-

puted that Congress by a joint reso-lution might annex Cubs, as she an-

nexed Texas, such annexation imply-

ing that Cuba at the time was an independent

power. Will anybody assert that Congress

annexing Texas, or recognizing the inde-

pendence which that republic had practi-

cally possessed for eight years, Congress-

men had confined themselves in 1845 to

recognizing the Texans as belligerents?

Every member of the House Committee

on Foreign Affairs is well aware that Con-

gress is competent by a joint resolution to

annex the republic of Cuba to-morrow.

That being so, our people grow impatient at

the silly talk about the possible incompe-

tence of Congress to recognize the mere bel

The One Thing Needed.

Either in the form subjoined or in lan-

guage practically equivalent, this is what

the Democratic party has needed for a year

"My DEAR SIR: The repeated and unauthorized

mention of myself as a possible nominee for Presi-dent by the Democratic National Convention of 1806,

makes it proper for me to say, once for all:

"That I regard as a part of our republican system
of government and an inviolable law of action the

precedent established by Washington, observed by

JEFFERSON and JACESON, and affirmed by the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, limit-ing the tenure of the Presidential office to two terms,

"That I regard the peril to our free institutions in-volved in the third term idea as infinitely greater than any temporary danger which can be urged as a

reason for retaining a President in office after he has

"I hope that this statement is sufficiently definite

to remove all doubt as to my position. I am not a candidate for renomination for President. Under no

effeumstances could I consent to accept such a nomi-nation. I would not accept it even if it were ten-

dered unanimously by the Convention. Yours truly,

"Chairman Democratic National Committee."

The time to have written and published

this letter was nearly twelve months ago,

when doubts as to Mr. CLEVELAND's inten-

tions began to be entertained widely, with

paralyzing effect upon the Democracy's en-

That was not done. Upon one pretext and

another the President has refrained for

week after week and month after month

from complying with the obvious and press-

ing requirements of the situation. Every

day of delay has added to the mischief al-

In spite of repeated suggestions from

prominent Democrats not less friendly to

himself than loyal to the party organiza-

tion, Mr. CLEVELAND has steadily and sul-

He had an excellent opportunity to speak

when the Hon. WILLIAM F. HABRITY,

Chairman of the Democratic National Com-

mittee, called upon him at the White House

with the hope of obtaining some expression

on the subject of a third term which should

relieve the party managers of their present

embarrassment. Mr. HARRITY might as

He had another fine opportunity when

the Hon, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, Chairman of

the Executive Committee of the National

League of Democratic Clubs, went to

Washington on the strength of information

which led him to believe that Mr. CLEVE

LAND was ready to declare himself. Mr.

BLACK, according to credible reports, "sud-

denly found himself in an atmosphere that

Senator BRICE is now reported as saying

frankly that if Mr. CLEVELAND had written

such a letter several weeks ago, the cause of

silver would have been greatly strengthened

among the Ohio Democrats. That oppor-

tunity, too, was not embraced by Mr. CLEVE-

LAND, and the indications are that not only

Ohio but also Indiana and Illinois are to be

controlled by the free silver men, as Iowa is

already controlled. The explanation at-

tributed to Mr. BRICE is simple and reason-

able. The rank and file of the Democracy

adopted the platform for gold, they will then

declare that CLEVELAND is the only Demo-

CLEVELAND for possible disaster to the cause

Democracy, is heavy enough as the matter

warn him to take himself out of the way

and let the Democratic procession move on !

Kill and Sell!

In allowing Agent CROWLEY to fix as high

as 80,000, at his discretion, the number of

seals that may be killed this year on the

Pribylov islands, Secretary CARLISLE adopts

a proper change of policy. This maximum

is double that of last year, and greater,

indeed, than any, if memory serves us, since

the adoption of the modus virendi years

ago. Season after season we have refrained

from taking even a fourth part of the round

100,000 which used to be the stipulated

yield of sealskins from the leased islands,

in the hope of giving the herd thereby time

to recuperate and increase. But for the

last two years the ravages of the pelagic

hunters have been so enormous as to offset

any such efforts, and now it is time that we

Meanwhile, Congress should not forget

the bill which authorizes Secretary Can-

unless England will consent to modify the

Paris regulations in such a manner as

Behring Sea.

and demand his nomination."

appeared to be 150 degrees below zero."

lenly persisted in keeping up the mystery.

"GROVER CLEVELAND,

"WARRINGTON, -

past, and what it needs to-day:

cutive or otherwise.

"Hon. WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

ergy and spirit.

ready wrought.

well have approac

and mortar.

ligerency of the Cuban revolutionists.

Such questions answer themselves.

would have acted ultra vires if, instead of

again in Behring Sea. What prospect is there of a seasonable modus for stopping all sealing there this year, and until new rules can be arranged? And if last year's pelagic slaughter is repeated, while the Pribylov Island catch is doubled, how much of the herd will be left at the end of the season ? belligerency of an insurgent people, will

Bicycle Mashers,

The last requiem for the bicycle face has not been pronounced before another species of countenance makes its appearance, very much worse than the first. It is the masher's face. Until recently cyclists have not only appeared unhappy in their countenance, but extremely staid and distant in manner. They have often failed to recognize their own relatives who were walking and except by way of collision they have showed little disposition for contact with other people. But with the blcyclist again assuming normal relations of courtesy and fellowship with the rest of the world and with the enormous spread of wheeling among men and women, reserve has been succeeded by rudeness of a well-known and particularly offensive type. The pleasant freedom of comradeship which has arisen among cyclists has been seized upon by mounted mashers as an opportunity to approach women riders with masher imperti-

nence. Look out for them! These bicycle mashers seem to have sprung up within a few weeks and have increased rapidly. They frequent Central Park, the boulevards, and wherever cycling

s most practised. The masher's most noticeable characteristic is his face. Instead of the serious and immovable features common to the bicycle face, the masher's face is usually pleasant and always extremely mobile. His eyes are roving and dilate as though by magic. The mouth and chin, instead of being firm and masculine, showing determination and force, are apt to be narrow and weak, and indicative of little purpose or stability. The straightforward look of the scorcher is entirely absent from the masher, whose head seems to be pivoted to his body and to turn in all directions at the same time. Neither does the masher hump himself like s scorcher, for the reason that, with his head lower than his back, he could not well look to the rear, and this would seriously hamper his purpose. He uses a handle bar of medium beight, which enables him to change his pose at will.

The masher loves to cavort with one foot on the pedal, to ride "hands off," and to display himself generally. In the presence of comely young women his manœuvres are often ridiculous, and they are greatly exaggerated when he thinks he is observed. He never hesitates to address women on the slightest pretext, and to annoy them either with vulgarity or inanity.

The bicycle masher is in the field. Whether he is to remain depends on the reception that is accorded him. Girls, decide the matter at once. Avoid this latest nulsance as you would a rattlesnake, or, better still, hand him over to the police while those of his kind are still few.

Parkhurst and the Judges.

It is not surprising that PARKHURST finds fault with the Judges on the ground that they do not seem to approve his method of getting evidence against vice by the practice of vice. Unless their rulings and decisions are in accordance with his wishes, it is his custom to assall them and accuse them of improper motives.

This is his method, as he described it to a reporter of THE SUN the other day:

"On my visits to disorderly houses I have repeat edly paid money to these women. It was the regular thing to wait until the women had solicited, pay them for what they proposed to do, see the money safely lodged in the hands of the proprietress, and then politely bid them good night."

His sworn description of the method at as a witness for the prosecution was entirely different. He swore that when he went to the vile places, taking along with him as a companion a pink-faced young man of his Sunday school, he asked the Inmates to show him a "circus," promising to pay for it. Then, instead of "politely bidding them good night," he invariably remained throughout the indecent performance, paying meanwhile for repeated "rounds of drinks" for himself, his youthful companion, and his abandoned entertainers. He even sat by while this mere lad joined actively in the orgies, as both of them

the single gold standard as against free were obliged to testify. When the Police Department sent to Comptroller Firch bills for such expenses incurred by policemen, he refused to pay them on the ground that the proceedings were immoral and a disgrace to our civilization. When the matter came before Judge PRYOR be also was revolted by the suggestion that the city should justify vicious indulgences by paying for them. The items 'fear that the 'sound money' agitation is of the bills were grossly indecent in their inferences, and they implied, if they did not merely a preliminary toward CLEVELAND's nomination again. The charge is made that absolutely indicate, that the policemen and as soon as the gold men have won, and those against whom they had gone to get evidence were actual partners in the offences committed. Because Judge PRYOR crat capable of standing on such a platform, was outraged by such a debasement of public officers, on the pretext that it was necessary The responsibility already incurred by Mr. for "the purification of our city," PARK HURST resorts to his usual tactics of insulting him, "If PRYOR," he says, "has a better of honest money, as well as to the cause of method, put him at the head of the police stands. How much longer will he persist force and let him try it on for a time." seems to me," he continues, "that the exin increasing it? Has he no true friend in the Cabinet or elsewhere bold enough to actions of the Judges in this respect are unreasonable and defeat the ends of justice." adding the nasty insinuation that "whether they come from any tenderness for the women accused. I cannot, of course, under-

take to say." Is such a man as this tolerable in a decent community? Is he to be allowed to go on in his contemptuous treatment of the administration of justice by the Courts of New York whenever their trial of the cases in which he is interested does not suit his perverted conceptions of law and decency? Are his tactics of bulldozing and maligning Judges to be leff unrebuked? Is he to be suffered to continue his attacks upon the judiciary simply because he has gained a knowledge of vicious resorts and practices by methods disgraceful to manhood and pernicious to public morals ! According to is own admissions, his plan for "the purification of the city" by the patronage of vice has not worked effectually. He acknowlshould at least earn enough in rent and edges that "there has been an increase of royalties to pay for our patrol fleet in disorderly houses," but he does not explain it by the obvious reason that he has encouraged provocative vice by his course toward it. He attributes LISLE to kill all the seals and sell the skins, it to the Judges, saying that "the greatest obstacle at present to the purification of the city is the attitude which the to save the animals from the appealy extinc-Judges assume when cases touching this tion, as a herd of value, that now threatens matter come before them." He says that them. We hear, at last, of a tardy con- the police "have been assailed and abused

dence against disorderly houses," when there ought to be sympathy between the Judges and the police, which there is not at

present." Such a man ought to be brought up and punished for contempt of court. He ought to be silenced by the punishment of the law for he is not merely undertaking to bring the administration of justice into public disrepute, but is also directly serving immoral ends.

Tariff and Third Term in Vermont

The Vermont Democrats, unlike their brethren just across the Connecticut River, declare that "the Republican method of a protective tariff is a criminal misapplication of the taxing power of the nation;" and they "demand tariff legislation for the constitutional purpose of providing revenues for the Government." The New Hampshire Democrats declared

squarely for incidental protection. No doubt the wiseacres at Montpeller who drew the Vermont resolutions thought that they had achieved a masterpiece of adroitness when they added to their demand for a constitutional tariff for revenue only the qualification that "unnecessary interference with business interests" must al ways be avolded.

We infer that the Hon. FELIX W. Mc GETTRICK of St. Albans must have had something to do with framing this remark

able resolution. Mr. McGettrick, as temporary Chairman, stated that he was present to help stem the ruthless invasion of the most sa cred principles and traditions of our nation by the purblind minions of cold, unscrupulous selfishness:" and then announced, almost in the next breath, that the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND for a third term would be satisfactory to him.

It is a somewhat instructive fact that the warmest praise Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration is getting from Democratic Conventions in various parts of the country is for his departure, on a single occasion and under pressure from Mr. OLNEY, from his steady and consistent policy for seven years of indifference to American nterests or honor abroad.

There is a section of the River and Harbor bill which always commands interest, as furnishing the seed-grain for future appropriations, namely, the one which provides for preliminary examinations. This section introduces us to many highways of commerce whose exist-

Among the subjects of such preliminary surreys in the pending bill, as it was introduced into Congress, are Quillayute Harbor, Portwing, Horn Island Pass, and Jupiter Inlet. There too, may be found Petaluma and Sulsun creeks. Anclote River, the Mispillion, Salt Pond and Herring River, Oldmans Creek and Homochitto River, the Treadwater, the Coldwater, and the Stillwater. Alviso Creek, Dividing Creek, and Wading River are also in this section, and so are the Alsea, the Long Tom, the Santiam, the Ump qua, and the gentle Oyster. Bayou Grossetéte is found in the list, together with the Siletz, the Duawamish, the Okanagon, and the Clatskonia When these places are promoted from the grade of initial surveys to that of regular ap propriations for their development, they may

Dr. MARK HANNA continues to prescribe large doses of silence for his patient and to insist that all conversation of a pature to accelerate the pulse must be rigidly avoided.

secome more widely celebrated.

The weather seems to mean well and is not un'ikely to succeed in carrying out its good work underground and showing a proper degree of aspiration above ground. Fishing is reported fair to middling. The New York baseball nine has aiready won several games. The Hon. ROBERTUS JOSEPHUS COOK is about to invade Great Britain with a select specimen of the Yale Navy. The political campaign promises to be even unusually full of sharp-scrapping razors and tomahawks, and the pipe of peace is smashed. In short, all Nature and a considerable segment of man smile. Why then are the eyelashes of the sensitive beginning to hold great tear-drops in solution? Why do strong men gaze atonily at the skies of May?

Hon. Coin HARVEY and the Hon. Ros-WELL GRANGER HORR are going into the debate

The law authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to build bath houses in any park of this city is about as bad a law as we can re-We trust that the Mayor will bring the public bath movement to a halt until the parks are protected against this unsuspected danger, and restored to their rightful control-

The Prince of WALES, an honorary mem ber of the Ancient and Honorable Artillers Company of Boston, has accepted the invitation of that gorgeous phalanx of warriors to dine with them in London, which they propose to seize and occupy next summer. It is possible that the Prince had the happiness of gazing upon some of these renowned Massachusette martialists when he visited the United States in 1860, but they have improved greatly since then. For one thing, their appetites are bet ter. Thirty-six years of unshrinking trencher work have done wonders for them. And then their uniforms. The Prince has a pretty fair collection of togs and frogs, and belongs to a number of armies and regiments, but h cannot compete with the Ancients. Every man of them has to have 366 uniforms before he car be admitted to the company. The Prince will be mightily edified by an inspection of the uniforms and appetites of his hosts.

The price of burgundy in London has been advanced twelve shillings a dozen, and the price of champagne eight and six.

A new thinker, a rapturous orator, an sconomist more luminous than light, has arisen n Kentucky. His tongue is tipped with silver His deep eyes are as two full moons. On his lips the dullest statistical details have the beauty of roses. He makes political econemy more interesting than STEVENSON and more melodious than SWINBURNE. He can read a table of figures with a voice so moving that passing birds twitter and die at his feet forget their unprotected wool and huddle and bleat around him. He is the hope of the "silver Democrats" of Mercer county He is the scourge of Wall street and the goldbugs. Allow us to introduce the Hon. HEZ LUNG

The painful news staggers through the ountry that Gen. P. WAT HARDIN says that he shall boit, like lightning from a cloudy sky, if the Chicago Convention fails to insert into the platform that immortal principle of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 for advocating which he was enthusiastically defeated for Governor by the Kentucky Democrats. Gen. P. WAT HARDIN IS a restive old war horse and bolts at the least provocation or at none. He boited the Democratic platform in his own State, and supplied one of his own; and now he glares at Chicago and sniffs a bolt from afar. There are good reasons for believing that he would be happier if he had a little party of his own and the satisfaction of making his own platform. But no; he couldn't bolt himself; he is better off It is unfortunate that so profound i student of finance and so calm and logical a controversialist should threaten to withdraw the light of his countenance from the Democ racy if the Chicago platform is not silverplated,

The Final Blow for Labor. From the Chicago Daily Tribune

Walking Delugate (as the Angel Gabriel appears)-

THE YELLOW PEPER IN CUBA. It Is Epidemie in the Ranks of the Spanish

Army. WASHINGTON, May 27.—The reports received here by the Marine Hospital service relative to the prevalence of yellow fever and other pestiential maladies among the Spanish troops in Cubs contain the only intelligence upon the subject that can be procured. Surgeon-General Wyman gets information from the sanitary inspector who was sent to Havans, and he gets yet further information through the State De partment from the reports of the Consuls of the United States in Cuba. He is thus in possession of facts which cannot be obtained from the Spanish authorities at Havana, and which the Havana papers are required to refrain from speaking of. He is thus, also, enabled to make the necessary provision for the inspection of such vessels as arrive at American ports from Cuban waters.

Some of the reports recently at hand are of a very serious character. Both yellow fever and small-pox are epidemic in nearly all the seacoast cities and in many of the interior parts of
the island. The number of deaths due to them
during the past few weeks has been very large,
and not less than seven per cent of the Spanish
troops were sufferers from them in the first
three weeks of the month of May. By reason
of the bad sanitary conditions that exist in the
army the soldiers are more liable even than are
unsocilmated civilians to be attacked by them.
A large proportion of the recruits who have
arrived from Spain within the past half
year have fallen victims to them. There
are at this time between two and three
thousand army patients in the hospital barracks
that have been erected at the chief military stations and along the line of the defensive trocha.
These hospital barracks are wretched affairs,
poorly supplied with physicians and nurses; and
it was recently found necessary to appeal to the
Madrid Government for a new force of medical
practitioners to perform duty in them. Men fail
out of the regimental ranks every day, smitten
with disease, and military funerals are of daily
occurrence. It is against all experience to imagine that the epidemics will subsideduring the
summer season; and there is every probability
that the Spanish army in Cuba will be decimated by disease and battle before autumn.

It is on this account that the Spanish Government is at this time unwilling to respond to
Weylor's appeals for more troops; and it is
known that many of the regiments in Spain are
greatly disinctined to go to Cuba in the malarial
months. If the Madrid Government were to
give to the Spanish people the statistics of mortality in Cuba in these times, there would probably be a determined popular protest against
sending further resinforcements to Weyler for the replenishment of the graveyards of Cuba.

There was some surprise last week when
Weyler, after leaving Havana for the trocha,
where he was expected to take the field against
the revolutionists, anddenly returned to his palace at Havana. He left Havana, with his staff,
or Friday las coast cities and in many of the interior parts o the island. The number of deaths due to them during the past few weeks has been very large.

some distance from the maiarious region, and as which they were ready to fight in defence of their families, if the revolution should break into Havana.

It is owing in large measure to the epidemics which so greatly affect the army that there are so many desertions from the Spanish ranks. There have been hundreds, if not thousands, of deserters since Weyler's arrival in Cuba. Many of them have joined the revolutionary forces, and more of them have taken refuge in the mountainous regions of eastern Cuba. Both Gen. Gonez and Gen. Macco have recently said that some of their best soldlers had come to them from the Spanish lines, wearing their uniforms and carrying their Mauser rifles. Bad treatment, lack of pay, and hard service have caused desertions frum Spain ever since the outbreak of the Cuban war, but yet more of them are now caused by a desire to escape from the epidemics that are rapidly thinning out the Spanish ranks.

There are unverifled reports of the existence in the arms of that terrible form of typhomalarial fever which is known under the name of perniciosa, and which carries off its victims in a few hours. It is in reality a species of yellow fever, the most destructive species of it, and a sufferer from it hardly ever recovers. A report sent from near Havana early in the month said that there had been cases of perniciosa amons the Spanish soiders; but there is not yet much known about it. The Spanish authorities alone possess full knowledge upon the subject.

As for the revolutionary armies, they are com-

is not yet much known about it. The spanish authorities alone possess full knowledge upon the subject.

As for the revolutionary armies, they are composed almost wholly of native Cubans, who are acclimated; and acclimation is regarded as a protection against the yellow fever, even in places where the disease is indigenous. No reports of its existence among the forces of Gomez or of Maceo have been received.

It is a thing worthy of consideration by those who are interested in this matter that the revolutionary troops are in high spirits, manage to procure the necessary supplies, and are sustained under all circumstances by the thought that they are fighting the battles of liberty for the sake of Cuba, their native land. On the other hand, the Spanish army is depressed in spirit, weary of the strife, disgusted with its experiences in the field, and ashamed of the dishonor that has been brought upon it by its harsh and supercilious officers, at the head of whom stands the butcher Weyler. These things help to explain the fact that the physical condition of the army of liberation is so far superior to that of the army of Spain in Cuba.

that of the army of Spain in Cuba From the Chronicles of Hanna. And many of the tribe of G. O. Pter came to Bil-the Still in the Land of Buckeye asking of him what man ner of way he would pursue concerning his elevation to the Chief place in the tribe of G.O. Pier. And many more asked him from afar, writing to him. And also the Scribes, being those who published mat

ter abroad in the land for all people who were less than they in knowledge.
But no answer came to them, nor to any of them for Hanna the Profit willed otherwise. And they came unto Hanna and were wroth.

What manner of man, say they to him, is this that thou hast given us to be our Chief? We have asked him divers and sundry questions on those subjects nearest to the good of the tribe of G. O. Pter, and he And Hanna said unto them; hen and brethren

Slience is the eloquence of discretion. But they were not content with this and cried loud: Why is this thus? And again Hanna spake unto them saying: Thre diences there are—the first of speech, the second o

lesire, the third of thought.

Then one great among those asking said unto Hanna: Add thou a fourth, the silence of Bil the Stil. Thereupon Hanna was much put-to, for he was weaking to pacify them, and he said unto them: Slience has many advantages. But they importuned him with vigor of speech, de

manding to know whereof they were to be led biindly. And one portion of the tribe of G. O. Pter shouted with a loud voice saying: Is till the Stil the Chief of

Bliver ? And Hanna said unto them with soothing tones dence gives consent.

Then did the other portion of the tribe of G. O. Pter rush upon Hanna the Front, shouting flercely and brandishing their arms wildly, saying: Is he not the

And Hanna replied unto them with exceeding gentle less: Bilence gives consent. Whereat they were greatly astonished and gazed apon Hanna the Profit as if to probe his innermos

Inter of Gold ?

out to its depths.

And Hanna, noting these things, trembled, for he held the safety of Ini the Stil to be of greater value than all else, and he said unto them, lifting his hands up as if he would bless them: Peace, be allil; it is not uch talk we need, but a great, sweet allence. Thereupon the tribe of G. O. Fier lifted up their olces as the voice of one man, saying: What t'eli

Sixteen to One in Missourt. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Mrs. Lucita Wilcox St. Clair. President of Christian College of Columbia. Mo. recently requested all the numbers of the class which will graduate this year to tate briefly in writing their principal purpose in life number of interesting answers resulted. Ten of the gitarcules that it was their principal desire to ob-tain further education, especially in art and music. Three prefer quiet life at home, that they may be comfort to their parents in their decilning years One desires to be a missionary. One prefers a career as a physician, and the highest ambition of another young lady is to be a hospital nurse. Only one admitted that marriage was her principal purpose in

Boston's Most Beautiful Woman. From the Botton Journal:

The most beautiful woman in Boston is a mulatte with a dash of Jewish blood. Irreproachably dressed, graceful in bearing, with a suggestion of Oriental langour, she is a rare delight to the eye, and her voice is like unto the voice of the viola.

OTTO CAMPHAUSEN.

The Old Liberal Lender Whom Blemarch Bestroyed by a Memorable Speech.

Otto Camphausen, who died in Berlin a few days ago, was the central figure in one of Germany's political tragedies. In the days before Bismarck came he belonged to a group of highminded Liberal patriots, who dreamed of the new united Germany as a great, progressive empire, with a free press, free speech, free com-merce, a Cabinet responsible to the national Legislature, and a people as untrammelled by the traditions of imperialism as is England or our own republic. Then Bismarck came, and with the mailed hand, built the new empire. At first he did not seem bent on governing it as he had built it. He went with the Liberals. Camphausen and his friends sat in the Cabinet and rallied Liberal votes in the Reichstag to the support of the Government's Liberal policy. The Liberal ascendency seemed complete Late in the seventies, Bismarck turned from

the free trade policy of Camphausen and Delbrucck and became a protectionist. Camphausen halted at the parting of the ways; he tried to follow his leader, but found he could not. He resigned, and, with his departure from
the Finance Ministry, the light of Liberalism
went out in German official life. At the time
Camphansen and his colleagues did not realize
the completeness of their ruin. Camphansen
fought on in the Prussian House of Lords for
toe Liberal cause, and probably would have
continued fighting to the day of his death had
it not been for his memorable encounter with
Hismarck. He had criticised severely the
Chancellor's financial policy, which had
been carried ever further from the Liberal standard. The reply came like a
thunderbolt. It was one of those whirlwinds of
invective and reproach with which Bismarck in
his wrath could shatter a reputation, blast a
career, or ruin a party. Long, honorable, devoted service, unswerving loyalty, personal
friendship, and a lifetime of unstituted effortall were forgotten in the brute force of the onset. Camphansen was pilloried as a traitor to
his former chief, as an incompetent, a weakling,
and an ingrate. He had administered the Prussian Treasury wheat the milliards of the French
war indemnity were pouring in, and in the day
of plenty had had no thought of the morrow. He
had not even forescen that the lean years must
follow the fat ones. He had sat in supreme complacency at the Treasury gate, thinking that,
whatever might be rotten elsewhere, everything was sound and perfect in the finances of
Prussia. He had looked back on his work, libe
the Creator on the seventh day, and had found
that it all was good. Then, when others had
tried to save the country from the disaster of
his policy, he had come forward to thwart
tones that, when he should lay down his offices,
he might be saved from the iniquity of trying
to harass and thwart the men left behind to
carry on his work.

On Camphansen, not. He resigned, and, with his departure from the Finance Ministry, the light of Liberalism

he might be saved from the induity of trying to harass and thwart the men left behind to carry on his work.

On Camphausen, the earnest, conscientious, methodical old bureaucrat, these blows fell with pitliess force. He sat, white, dumb, and motionless, as reproach after reproach was hurled at him. It did not occur to him to reply. When the storm was over, when the last taunt had been spoken, he rose slowly and, with tears rolling down his wrinkled cheeks, left the House. It was his farewell to public life; his hope was gone, his ambition dead.

Camphausen lived nearly twenty years after that bitter day, but he lived in retirement, as far from the observation of the political world as if he never had been of it. Nor has the hour of Liberalism in Germany been revived since the hour when, in the fulness of his powers, have ceased to exist. Camphausen's cause went out with him.

LONGWORTH'S PAPER IN CAIRO. A Stranded New York Minstrel Who Fell

There has floated back to New York from Cairo, Egypt, a strange story of David Garrick Longworth, an old minstrel and step dancer, sometimes known as the shade of Ed Harrigan, whom he imitated. Longworth was a born Bo hemian, as much at home in one capital as an-other. Ned Cleary, backed by a man who was once reputed to have broken the bank at Monte Carlo, took a Gilbert and Sullivan company to South America by special steamer, Longworth being one of the party. The steamer was wrecked off the coast of Chili, and the actual lost all their belongings. The company had to cross the Andes on mule back, and make their way home from Monte Vinco as best they could. Longworth reached London instead of New York, and, after doing odd Jobs at his profesion, drifted eastward and finally reached Cairo, Here, as profesional work was dull, he picked up some old type cheap and started a paper called the Sphinz, chiefly devoted to the hotel arrivals and the chronicling of gosspi touching foreign visitors, especially English and American. The old minstrei haunts the hotel offices, and the ubiquitous New Yorker occasionally meets and recognizes him. Carlo, took a Gilbert and Sullivan company to

Spelling Reform.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Many of the op-ponents of spelling reform have claimed that the changes suggested by the reformers are offensive to Others assert that these changes are so radi tion, and that no amount of agitation will assist the

Apart from the attitude of the opponents of the need ent movement to obtain a more simple mode of spelling. I would esteem it a kindness if you will inform me how certain of the reforms now in vogue came ster was himself responsible for such elisions as may be found in the American spelling of words which in England end in our; as in colour, honour, &c. In other words, was Webster responsible for this change is do not know how true the story may be, but I have

England end in our; as in colour, nonour, &c. in other words, was Webster responsible for this change? I do not know how true the story may be, but I have repeatedly heard that Webster had a habit of canwasing printers with the view of inducing them to adopt the spellings recorded by his dictionary. How did the transition of -tsr into-tze in some words come about? If any actual attempt to effect this change was made, the attempt was evidently half hearted, for why should there be minimize and inculies with final-tze and surprise and surprise with final-tze and surprise and surprise with final-tze and surprise with final-tze and surprise and surprise with final-tze and surprise with final-tze and surprise with final-tze and surprise of the programme, as for time the least of theme is adopted as carrent in the United States are program for programme, as for time, zoology for zoology, and diphario for diphtherna—the least of theme is adopted as a surprise of the changes in the first three words?

When, a little over four years ago, I took up my residence in New York, I heard by common report that This Six was the best edited newspaper in the city. Therefore I became one of its requires, but my British propensities revolted against your orthography, which for a time, was offensive to my eyes. I was reduced to the condition of not being able to purchase a newspaper that adopted the orthography to which I was accustomed. True I had two alternatives to choose from, the first to do without a paper, the second to accept such as I could get, reformed spelling and all. I chose the latter, and as you will see, have reformed my spelling since. I am free to acknowledge to day that, while I do not know who was responsible for some of the changes made in our spelling and all. I chose the latter, and as you will see, have reformed my spelling since. I am free to mode for mould, current decidity from the post, I see no reason why we should not take from the post, I see no reason why we should not take from the end that we have a

To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: When I first called THE STA'S attention to the "rag, tag, and bobtailed" spelling of the Regents, I little thought that any re-forms would be made. Now that the Hon. Whitelaw Reid has openly aunounced that he, for one, would "avoid the barbarous business of vivisection on or oble living English." I would like to call your atten on to another word, which Mr. bewey wrough ells, vis. "hight" for height. Is there any excus or such spelling?

As to "contalog," Mr. Dewey says that it is the form as to "contalog," Mr. Dewey says that it is the form reset by Murray and the Standard, which are admitted as the Marray and the Standard, which are admitted to considers that the form into considers the United States Private of Education. Manifessly, then, it appears as though Mr. Dewey considers the United States Private of Education approme authority upon orthography.

Mr. Dewey disapprotes of my use of spelt." Is it not as pure as his use of the worst "till" for "unitil" in you approve of the fast clause of Mr. Dewey's opening sentence, which is as follows: "I have developed the privatility as I planned, because I sent it out a worly the reference, and if got in the wrong pigeonhole."

Mr. S.

Let the good work go on! New York, May 25.

The Bowery Mile Stone. g Fisches of Tag Sun-Sir: A short time ago

n old landmark came to my recollection that was an old landmark came to my recollection that was incared on the old flowery opposite Rivington street, on the west olde of the street, on the aidewalk close to the carb. I wanted to satisfy reposit whether the old instance was there edit, so I took a wais and found the stone still there in a well presented continuous with the inscription, upon it. "In Mile found that it is a seed of presentation. Many a state of presentation. Many walks sout of his weyt to lampfrag over this old refle. Beneatty, May 20.

The Modern Naval dack.

From the Sun Francisco Instity Report.
An old man-of-war's man writes to Top Sun to ay that the term "Jack Tar" is no longer proper y applicable to the fin de siècie safter on board a ship of war. He says one cannot even get a smell of tar on board the new cruisers and battle abigs. If appropriateness is to govern, we suggest that "Jack Paint" would be about right.

RENEWED THE OLD STRIFE.

Trustees and Alumni of the General Then

At the annual meetings of the trustees and the associated alumni of the General Theological Seminary, which were held on Tuesday, the old strife over the alumni chair on the evi-dence of revealed religion was renewed. The alumni met first, and they recommended that the chair be filled by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York. No action was taken by the trustees and the post was left vacant. Meanwhile the Board of Trustees has the power to fill the vacancy, and it is likely that the Rev. Philander K. Cady, who has been filling the chair since the death of the liev. John J. Elmendorf seven months ago, will be asked to continue his services.

The Alumni Association succeeded after many years in raising \$25,000, and in 1883 they gave years in raising \$25,000, and in 1883 they gave that sum to the seminary to found the chair on the evidence of revealed religion upon the condition that the occupant should be elected every three years. The right of nomination was to be always vested in the association.

The present difficulty begun in 1880, when Dean Hoffman recommended that the professorable be made permanent. The report was adouted by the trustees, but the Alumni Association refused to act upon it. In 1880 the Rev. Dr. P. K. Cady was confirmed as professor, and two years later the Alumni Association offered to modify the three-year rule so as to allow Dr. Cady to remain in the chair for another term, but the trustees would not consent. They passed a resolution that at the expiration of Dr. Cady's term the income from the fund should be allowed to accumulate and be added to the principal until the association should consent to have the professorable made permanent.

One year ago, after the alumni had nominated the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, and after the trustees had refused to confirm him, the association applied to the Supreme Court for a settlement of the dispute. Their attorneys are Daly, Hoyt & Masen of 11 William street, and the matter is still pending. They have asked for an injunction restraining the trustees from using the endowment fund. They also ask for an accounting. The trustees answered through their attorney excludes Enoth L. Fancher, and declared that the alumni were not entitled to the money on the grounds that many of the contributors were dead, and that the made would be by the consent of all the contributors. that sum to the seminary to found the chair on

HELP FOR FREED SLAVES.

Organization of a Society for Philane thronte Work in Africa. A number of prominent gentlemen met vesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association in East Twentythird street to organize the Philafrican Liberators' League. The scheme originated with Mr. Hell Chatelain, the African traveller and philologist, and he submitted his plan at the meeting. In brief, it is to found in Africa refuges and settlements of liberated slaves, in accordance with the provisions of the Brussels act. More particularly, it is proposed to obtain from England, Germany, France, Portugal, or the Congo State suitable concessions of land and the promise of liberated slaves, if possible, with a subsidy. Upon the land so granted it is pro-

nate lots, with the needful tools, seeds, clothing, and food to enable them to raise a first crop. They will be in charge of a superintendent and At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberiain, who was temporary Chairman, a temporary organization was effected, so that the proposed work might go on and a permanent organization arranged at the earliest moment possible. Dr. Chamberiain said that a certain amount of labor should be done during the summer months, in order that active work for the league might be in full progress by the coming autumn.

posed to settle these liberated slaves on alter-

summer montas, in order that active work for the league might be in full progress by the coming autumn.

The following were appointed a Committee on Constitution: Ex-Justice Charles F. Daly, Paul B. DuChaillu, Louis Klopsch, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Edwards, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Cyrus C. Adams, and Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, Dr. Chamberlain, Dr. Josiah Strong, and Dr. J. B. Edwards were appointed as part of the Executive Committee. These committees were instructed to report at the next meeting of the league.

The ground for the location of the first settlement has already been selected. It is on a large table land, far above the level of the sea, and is healthful for either white man or negro. Many prominent men have heartily endorsed the movement, and so has the Evangelical Alliance for the United States. It was announced at the meeting that some funds had already been promised, and Mr. Chatelain said that a number of assistants had volunteered to go with

DECORATION DAY PARADE.

Public and Parochial School Boys to Take Part in the Procession. The Secretary of the Navy having directed that the fleet at present in the harbor shall take part in the observances of Decoration Day, Grand Marshal Gen. George Von Schack will arrange with Admiral Bunce regarding the movement of vessels and sattors. A large detachment of the American Guard from the several public schools, the Baptist Boys' Brigade

eral public schools, the Baptist Boys Brigade 4,000 strong, and many parochial schools will form part of the marching column. The United States troops and Sixty-ninth Regiment will form an escort to the G. A. R. column.

The reviewing party will be escorted from the Windsor Hotel by the Old Guard, and will consist of Gov. Morton and staff, Mayor Strong, Major-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding lepartment of Atlantic, and staff: Admiral Bunce, Commodore Sicard, Major-Gens. D. E. Sickles, Horace Porter, Franz Sigel, Daniel Butterfield, and Anson G. McCook, Comptroller Fitch, and other city officers.

The column will move promptly at 10 A. M. Post 8 of Philadelphia, 175 strong, will parade as guests of N. L. Farnham Post 458. The evening exercises, admission to which is wholly on invitation, will take place at Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenua, at 8 P. M. Mayor Strong will preside and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Job E. Hedges will deliver short addresses. A programme of participle music and registron will be represent

deliver short addresses. A programme of triotic music and recitation will be rendered

Chance for an Old Pun.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The banquet to the Prince of Wales, an honorary member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Bottendered by that redoubtable command, has especially arranged for the purpose of giving Ambas sador Bayard an audience which will "catch on to a staple Boston joke of the vintage of 1776, which Mr. Bayard has so far been unable to hammer into the heads of British audiences. His last attempt into the heads of British audiences. His last attempts was made a few days ago at the annual dinner of the Savage Club, Lord Beresford in the chair. Here is what Mr. Bayari said: "When the settlers from England landed in America after a rough voyage, they fell first upon their knees, and then upon the aborizinea." It was no go; nobody laughed. The London Times reporter of the banquet gives the words: "When the settlers from England landed is America, they foil first upon their gnees and them upon the savages." The other London papers all miss the point. No wonder that Bayard wants an America audience to laug, at his collection of ancient and honorable Yankee jokes. Yours respectfully.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Prance manages to sell a billion oysters a year for 17,500,000 francs. Charles Dickens the younger is seriously sick with

acute dyspepsia and weakness of the heart, The Rev. Arthur O'Neill, the last of the Charttel prisoners, has just died at Birmingham. In 1848 he was imprisoned for nearly twelve months with

Thomas Cooper and others, Princess Pauline Metteruich, widow of the former Austrian Ambassador to France, is making a long stay in Paris, where she was so long an asbiter of fashion, before retiring to Vienna. The Princess is now sixty years of age.

st. Edmund's College, Ware, the successor of the English College at Doual, and consequently the old-est seat of liberal education belonging to the Engish Roman Catholies after the Reformation, just been affiliated to the University of Cambridge, Father Damien's elder brother, Father Pamphile de Veuster, having taken his place among the impers of Molokal. Father Consardy, who at first worked as Pamien's successor, has gone to China in the hope of establishing a leper settlement near

To belp out the sulphur industry in Sicily, where, owing to the rivalry of Japanese sulpbur, the price has sunk from 140 ftre to 60 fire a ton, Italy in tends to abolish the export duty of 20 per cent. on the sulphur and to increase the import duties on harley and corn.

Steel wool has been introduced as a substitute for glass paper in Germany. It is made of threads of diredded steel with sharp cutting edges, works more quickly and uniformly than sandpaper, does not gum or clos, and, being flexible, can be used in smoothing elaborate carvings. Essential oil of Earlie has been used to cure con-

sumption by Dr. Sejournet of Revin, in dennes. Mixed with two bunders times its weight of sterilized alive oil it was injected under the skin. producing a marked improvement in the sixtee patients on whom it was teled.

A hetarx's backwas, kept up since 1508 from father to son without interruption, is still to be hand at Salut Sansy, near the Pyrenees, Until M. Gaston Boissler, perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, became a university teacher, his family had kept a notary's office at Nunes without a break, son succeding father, alnce the reign of